

FBI

Date: 4/10/73

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_

(Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-8581)

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN PRISONER OF  
WAR SOLIDARITY DAY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/12/85 BY SP6 bja/tmw

EM

Enclosed for the Bureau and Jackson are one copy each  
of an 8 page compilation of handouts re captioned event.

b7D

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in  
the past, furnished the following information, the dissemination  
of which should be handled cautiously to protect source's  
sensitive position.

Source estimated approximately 1,700 people have come  
to Jackson for the weekend demonstration.

He stated one reason for the gathering was to form a  
coalition of numerous Black groups throughout the US, and that  
eventually "CHEWIA LUMUMBA" (actually) CHOKWE LUMUMBA, Minister of  
Justice for RNA) hopes to have all Black groups in the US, both  
above and underground, centralized in Jackson, Mississippi,  
with himself as commander-in-chief.

- 2- Bureau (encl. 1) (RM)  
2- Jackson (encl. 1) (RM)  
1- New York [redacted]  
1- New York (157-2290)  
1- New York

ENCLOSURE

REC-88

EX-105

b7D

AGP:kk  
(8)

MCT-51

REC-67

23 APR 21 1973

Deleted Copy Sent  
by Letter 9-26-75  
Per FOIA Request

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1973

54 MAY 22 1973

NY 157-8581

CHOKWE LUMUMBA stated that the Black Panther Party, the Black Liberation Army, the Congress of African Peoples and the RNA will all unite as the "Revolutionists of North America" (to retain initials RNA) and headquarters in Jackson, Mississippi will be moved to a new, larger building on Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi, exact address unknown.



**SUPPORT**

# SOLIDARITY DAY

**March 30 — 31 1973**

**Jackson, Mississippi**

**INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY CALLED FOR**

## AFRICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

On this Solidarity Day thousands of Blacks will gather at the site of the infamous attack by the FBI and the Jackson police on the RNA-11 in a mass show of solidarity for all Africans persons past and present taken prisoner as a result of the U.S. war against humanity. Solidarity Day will also be in commemoration of those Africans who have been slain as a consequence of this same lawlessness and it will be a tool to arouse mass resistance against the current reign of repressive terror and acts of genocide.

U.S. repression against African freedom fighters on this continent and abroad is rapidly accelerating. We all know about the cases of political persecution reported widely in the news media: George Jackson, the RNA-11 Private Billy Dean Smith, Angela Davis.

But are we all aware of the extent to which the present U.S. administration is prepared to go to crush our struggle for liberation? Do we know there are thousands of incidents of political arrest and persecution which receive no publicity, thousands of incidents of harassment of persons in our community which go unreported? These incidents are part of the continuing war that the U.S. government carries on against the black community.

Irreparable damage is being inflicted daily on our homes, while mothers and fathers are forced to see their sons and daughters hunted and dragged off to prisons, sometimes to life sentences and torture. These brothers and sisters are prisoners of war.



Since they are prepared to give their all for us, we must respond through a commitment to work consistently for their release and our collective liberation.

And it is important at this stage to realize that our efforts to protect and free our prisoners of war cannot proceed as they have in the past. Till now we have tended to rally to the aid of outstanding brothers and sisters on a one-by-one basis. We have had some victories working in this manner but stepped up repression requires that we broaden our organization now to defend many prisoners, while not depleting the manpower and resources we need to continue the struggle.



Being international in scope, this day of Solidarity will dramatize the plight of Africans seized and/or killed in the arena of struggle on the African Continent, in Asia and Latin America.

Representatives of international embassies as well as prominent national figures such as Julian Bond, John Conyers, Congressman Ron Dellums, Imamu Baraka, Mayor Richard Hatcher, Congressman Charles Diggs, Huey P. Newton, Angela Davis and several others are expected to participate in Preliminary Solidarity Day rallies which will take place in virtually every state before the 30th of March 1973.

Organizing and preparation for the Solidarity Day is being handled by the National African Solidarity Day Committee. To participate in these organizing efforts as individuals or in groups or for further information please contact the National African Prisoner of War Solidarity Day Committee, 128 1/2 N. Gallatin, Jackson, Miss. 39201.

The African Prisoners of War Solidarity Committee evolved out of the recognition of this need for a national, united political prisoner defense network. As its first project, the Committee has called an International Solidarity Day for African Prisoners of War on March 31, 1973 in Jackson, Mississippi.

The Republic of New Africa and the National Black political Council are the chief sponsors, and The Pan-African Congress, U.S.A., the Cairo United Front, C.O.R.E., Congress of African People and several other national and local political organizations have been invited to participate in this Solidarity Day.

The National Black Political Council (The council of the Black National Convention) does in itself represent every major Black political organization in North America. Representatives from other African governments are also being asked to participate.

members of

# AFRICAN PRISONERS OF WAR SOLIDARITY DAY COMMITTEE

128 1/2 Gallatin Street Jackson, Mississippi 601-355-7495

## Steering Committee (Partial Listing)

Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr.

Congressman John Conyers

Imam Amiri Baraka

Omar Sadaoui

Irv Joyner

Atsop Adenhalola

Hayward Henry

Rev. Ben Chavis

Rev. Charles Koen

Paul Boutelle

Julian Bond

Mayor Richard Hatcher

Congressman Ronald Dellums

Atty. Haywood Burns

Atty. Ed Bell

Atty. Howard Moore

Atty. Ken Cockrel

Russa Chiri

Chokwe Lumumba

Mrs. Georgia Jackson

Mrs. Lynn Brown

Frank Alois Obadele

Nelson Johnson

Rep. Lloyd Barbee

Irving Davis

Riley Smith

Rep. Robert Clark

Bro. Dick Gregory

Rep. Simmons

Rep. Hanna Atkins

Imamu Sukumu

Prisoner Committee

(Partial Listing)

Imari Obadele

Rep. Brown

Ruchelle Magee

Muhammed Ahmed

Martin Sotho

Hekima Ana



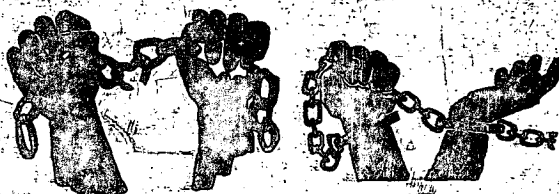
Being a man is the continuing battle of one's life and one loses a bit of manhood with every state compromise to the authority of any power in which one does not believe.

No slave should die a natural death. There is a point where caution ends and cowardice begins.

I am a Political Prisoner, jailed for my beliefs. (that Black people must be free). The government has taken a position true to its fascist nature - those they cannot convert they must silence. This government has become the enemy of the people.

Rep. Brown, February 21, 1968

## BREAK THE CHAINS



# Black Prisoners, White Law

BY ROBERT CHRISTIAN

The FIRST BLACK PRISONERS in America were the Africans brought to these shores in chains in 1619. Like our brothers in prison today and like ourselves those African ancestors were victims of the political, economic and military rapacity of white America. Slave camps, reservations and concentration camps, bars, chains and leg irons, Alcatraz, Cummings and Sing Sing these are the real monuments of America, more so than Monticello or the Statue of Liberty. They are monuments of a legal inequity which has its roots in the basic laws of the United States and which still endures.



The Constitution was an apartheid document that guaranteed the continuance of slavery and racism as permanent institutions and perpetuated them as cultural realities. Despite the elimination by law of slavery and discrimination, we are still the victims of that racism sanctioned and encouraged by the Constitution.

Most important, the black community outside of bars must never divorce itself from the black community within bars. Freedom is a false illusion in this society; prison is a reality. Black prisoners must be supported by the community during their incarceration, and after they are released.

For the black prisoner is the most vulnerable member of our community - in a naked way he is directly at the mercy of the white power structure. It is also apparent that the black prisoner is one of the most valuable members of our community, as well as the organization, the discipline, the fraternity that black men have developed within prison to survive must be developed by us outside the prison if we are to survive.

We must employ all means necessary to protect and support black people within prison walls. We are all prisoners and our unwavering task must be the achievement of organization, unity and total liberation.

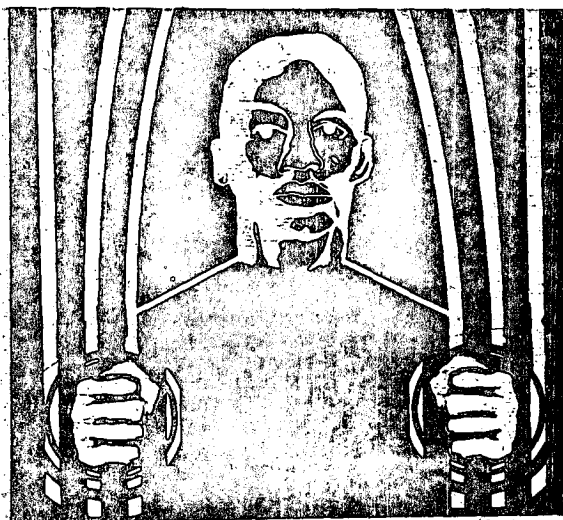
ALL BLACK PRISONERS, therefore, are political prisoners, for their condition derives from the political inequity of black people in America. A black prisoner's crime may or may not have been a political action against the state, but the state's action against him is always political. This knowledge, intuitively known and sometimes transcribed into political terms, exists within every black prisoner. It is of course obvious that mugging, theft, pimping and shooting dope are not themselves political actions, particularly when the victims are not other black people. To maintain that all black offenders are by their actions politically correct is a dangerous romanticism. Black anti-social behavior must be seen in and of its own terms and corrected for the enhancement of the black community. But it must be understood that the majority of black offenses have their roots in the political and economic deprivation of black Americans by the Anglo-American state, and that these are the primary causes and motivations of black crime. The individual offender and his black community must achieve this primary understanding and unite for our mutual protection and self-determination.

# WE ARE ALL PRISONERS OF WAR

by MUHAMMAD AHMAD

~~90% of the prison population in America is black. Every African community is faced with constant harassment and terrorism from the racist civilian occupation army. Most of our leaders are either in jail, exile or fighting the racist legal system in one form or another.~~

A WAR PRISONERS MOVEMENT IS THE HIGHEST  
LEVEL OF STRUGGLE BECAUSE IT DEMANDS A  
CEASE FIRE AND AMNESTY (RELEASE) FOR ALL  
PRISONERS OF WAR



We must move to have mass demonstrations in support of African captive prisoners. The war prisoners movement must not be separated from other direct actions over community issues. The struggle for community control of schools, Black Studies and African Liberation Day must be welded into one movement. We must move to disrupt the political system by sharing an African Independence Political Movement.

AFRICAN PEOPLE IN AMERICA ARE NOT CITIZENS DENIED OUR RIGHTS BUT WE ARE CAPTIVES OF WAR WAR WAS DECLARED ON THE AFRICANS NATION 500 YEARS AGO AND HAS STOPPED YET IF WE ARE NOT CAPTIVES OF WAR THEN WE WOULDNT BE IN AMERICA WE WOULD STILL BE IN AFRICA

Our Movement must be built upon consistent codes. Only by raising a mass political army will the enemy grant amnesty to our prisoners.

ONCE THE BLACK PRISONER REALIZES HIS HISTORICAL ROLE AS A POLITICAL LIBERATION SOLDIER THEN THE PRISONS WILL BECOME AFRICAN NATIONALIST TRAINING CENTERS PRODUCING THOUSANDS OF PAN-AFRICAN NATIONALIST REVOLUTIONARIES. THEN OUR STRUGGLE WILL TAKE A QUALITATIVE LEAP

Revolution takes thousands of people working together. We need mass political education to make the war prisoners movement successful. remember the life you save may be your own.

# write the POW's

<del>James Casadevall</del> P.O. Box 747, 502 W. 10th St., Jackson, Mississippi	<del>Abimael Obasile</del> P.O. Box 747, 502 W. 10th St., Jackson, Mississippi	<del>Anthony Black</del> 1317 7th St., P.O. Box 2798, Marquette, Michigan	<del>Muhammad Ahmad</del> Marcus Bookstore 540 McAlister Street, San Francisco, Calif.	<del>Pauline Collins</del> Federal Correctional Institution, Fort Worth, Texas
<del>Hakima Ana</del> 1136649 Norman Camp, 1136649 Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi 38728	<del>Edward Jenkins</del> 119 West Ann Street, Wadsworth County Jail, Ann Arbor, Michigan	<del>Arthur Black</del> 29957 Box 511 Comstock, N.Y.	<del>Michael D. Hall</del> 12602 32nd Avenue, Kew Gardens, N.Y.	<del>Ahmed Evans</del> P.O. Box 12404, East Cleveland, Ohio
<del>Kerim Abdulhamed</del> Prisoner, Parchman, Mississippi	<del>Richard Thomas</del> 653 River Ave., Bronx, NYC	<del>David Rice</del> 27758 P.O. Box 31243, Lincoln, Nebraska	<del>Hayward Browne</del> Wayne County Jail, Detroit, Michigan	<del>Robert J. Smith</del> 18623 Dawson St., Stoneville, N.Y. 12582
<del>Kojouhar</del> 1337865 Anthony Taylor, Jackson Penitentiary, P.O. Box 2 Jackson, Michigan	<del>Russell Magee</del> P.O. Box 1A, 602601, Falmouth, Colli	<del>W. Lee Martin</del> 68895 1317 D. P.M. B Atlanta, Ga.	<del>Don Chisney</del> 12116 Palm Beach County Jail, 425 1st Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.	<del>Richard Moore</del> 653 River Ave., Bronx, NYC
<del>Kashif Akram</del> 706654 Lewisburg Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Penn.	<del>Clinton Moody</del> 427 West Street, New York, N.Y.	<del>Brianne Washington</del> Chester County Jail, Chester, South Carolina	<del>Franklin Rogers</del> 653 River Ave., Bronx, N.Y.	<del>Kenneth D. Jones</del> B-11398-A, Falmouth, Calif.
<del>Kashif Akram</del> 706654 Lewisburg Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Penn.	<del>Edward P. Dexter</del> P.O. Box 31248, Lincoln, Nebraska	<del>Hubert Rap Brown</del> Court Squares, Long Island City, N.Y.	<del>Irving Mason</del> 3391 653 River Ave., Bronx, N.Y.	<del>Leonardo Hernandez</del> 18468 Dawson St., Stoneville, N.Y.
<del>Mark Sonnoyatts</del> P.O. Box 747, 1-3 EN-4 303981, Starke, Florida	<del>Yaddie A. Barker</del> Dennis Shillingford, Parchman Prison, Parchman, Mississippi	<del>Robert Brown</del> 835 W. 1st Street, Raleigh, North Carolina	<del>Emily Butler</del> 835 Morgan Street, Raleigh, North Carolina	<del>Charles Kirby</del> 835 Morgan Street, Raleigh, North Carolina

break! the p.o.w.'s chains



## HOW DO WE SUPPORT OUR P.O.W.'S

THIS QUESTION IS THE MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED AND PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT ONE FOR US, THE BLACK COMMUNITY. TO ENTERTAIN WE SHOULD DEAL WITH THIS QUESTION IN THE BROADEST MANNER SINCE WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE PEOPLE WE ADDRESS OURSELVES TO RANGE FROM THOSE WHO WILL DO JUST ENOUGH TO KEEP FROM DOING NOTHING AND THOSE WHO WILL GIVE ALL THEIR TIME AND THEIR LIVES.

TO BEGIN WITH, WE MUST ADDRESS OURSELVES TO THE ONE WAY WE CAN ALL SUPPORT OUR P.O.W. AND THAT IS WITH PHYSICAL SUPPORT. THIS ENTAILS COMING OUT TO RALLIES, (ALL OF THEM IF YOU CAN) COMING OUT TO DEMONSTRATIONS, AND COMING DOWN TO THE COURTROOMS. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT BECAUSE WHEN A BROTHER IS BUSTED FOR SOME POLITICAL ACT FOR THE FIRST WEEK OR SO THE FERVOR AMONG THE PEOPLE IS HIGH AND THE COURT ROOM IS JAMMED. BUT AFTER THAT FIRST WEEK OR TWO YOU HARDLY SEE ANYONE IN COURT TO SUPPORT THE BROTHER BUT HIS IMMEDIATE FAMILY AND THAT'S BULLSHIT! THIS ONLY TELLS THE RACIST JUDGE THAT HE CAN DEAL WITH OUR BROTHER OR SISTER IN ANY MANNER. IT SEEMS THAT THE BROTHER OR SISTER NO LONGER HAS THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE. ALSO WE SHOULD MAKE IT OUR BUSINESS TO ATTEND EVERY COMMUNITY HEARING THAT WE HEAR ABOUT. AS WE INCREASE THE UNITY IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY WE WILL BE SEEING MORE OF HEARINGS, TRIBUNALS AND PEOPLE'S COURTS SO THAT WE CAN BE ABOUT COMBATING POLICE TERROR AND THEIR BLATANT MURDER OF OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

## HOW ABOUT MONEY FOR OUR POW'S

THIS IS AN AREA THAT MOST OF US KNOW ONLY TOO WELL. OUR PEOPLE WILL GIVE MONEY ACCORDING TO THEIR LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND THE AMOUNT OF RESOURCES THAT THEY HAVE. OF COURSE THIS DOES NOT ALWAYS GO HAND IN HAND. IN FACT WITH THE MORE RESOURCES THAT ONE HAS THE LOWER HIS LEVEL OF CONSCIOUSNESS. HOWEVER, IT HAS BEEN PROVEN THAT THE POORER YOU ARE IN THIS COUNTRY (AS YOU ARE ALREADY BLACK) THE MORE APT YOU ARE TO RECEIVE THE OVERT BLUNT END OF THE OPPRESSOR'S STICK.

WE CANNOT FINANCE OUR REVOLUTION WHILE INVESTING IN THE WHITE BOY'S VALUE SYSTEM. WE MUST CREATE NEW VALUES AS WE HAVE FOUND NEW AVENUES TO CHANNEL OUR MONIES, ONE BEING THE PRISONER OF WAR MOVEMENT.

TO BREAK THIS DOWN NO ONE HAS TO DROP TO THE POVERTY LEVEL OF EXISTENCE. BUT INSTEAD OF BUYING THAT NEW FULL LENGTH MAXI LEATHER WITH THE FUR COLLAR, HOW ABOUT JUST BUYING A COAT. YOU KNOW A SIMPLE COAT, NOTHING OUT OF STYLE BUT JUST A COAT. INSTEAD OF THOSE NEW HIGH HEEL SHOES (FOR MEN) HOW ABOUT JUST A GOOD WARM PAIR OF BOOTS OR PLAIN SHOES. PERHAPS THAT IS A LITTLE FAR BUT LET ME SAY THIS. INSTEAD OF THAT CADILLAC, HOW ABOUT JUST A CAR? A GOOD RUNNING CAR. WHAT WE'RE SAYING IS THAT MAYBE, JUST MAYBE ALL THESE BROTHERS AND SISTERS WOULDN'T BE PRISONERS OF WAR NOW, HAD WE DEVELOPED A DIFFERENT RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS ALL THESE MATERIALISTIC GOODS THAT U.S.A. HAS IN ORDER TO CHATTEL US.

## GETTING OUT INFORMATION

THIS IS SOMETHING THAT EVEN THE POOREST OF US CAN DO. IT TAKES NO MONEY, IT TAKES JUST A LITTLE TIME. WHAT'S BEING SAID HERE IS ABOUT SPREADING THE WORD. GETTING OUT ON THE CORNER HANDING OUT LEAFLETS AND NEWSLETTERS. IF YOU CAN'T DEAL WITH THE STREET, THEN HOW ABOUT WHERE YOU WORK OR GO TO SCHOOL, OR MAYBE AT YOUR CHURCH.

WHAT WE MUST DO IS SATURATE THE BLACK COMMUNITY WITH THE TRUTH AS TO WHAT REALLY WENT DOWN AND WHAT'S REALLY GOING DOWN. WE MUST BEGIN TO DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE LYING JACK LEGOFF'S AND BILL BONDS (SOUNDS FAMILIAR, IT HAS BEEN SAID 1000 TIMES BEFORE). WE MUST GET ACROSS TO THE PEOPLE JUST BECAUSE THESE CRACKERS SAY IT, IT DON'T MAKE IT RIGHT.

EVERY BLOCK CLUB OR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION SHOULD HAVE A MIMEOGRAPH MACHINE AND A TYPEWRITER.

## WE CAN DO MORE OF THIS:

PACK THE COURTROOMS - RALLIES - DEMONSTRATIONS  
REPORT BACK TO THE COMMUNITY  
ATTEND EVERY COMMUNITY HEARING, TRIBUNAL  
GIVE CASH MONEY FOR POW'S etc.  
STRENGTHEN BLACK VALUES family communication network  
OPEN YOUR DOORS TO THE BROTHERS UNDER STRESS etc.



## DOLLARS & SUPPORT

contact

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN PRISONER  
OF WAR SOLIDARITY DAY COMMITTEE

128 1/2 Gallatin St. Jackson, Miss. 39201

(601) 355-7495

# Life Imprisonment In Mississippi

MISS By KEN LAWRENCE  
(Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, MISS. Hekima Ana, first of the Republic of New Africa (RNA) citizens to face trial here, has been convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Ten other RNA citizens including New African President Imari Obadele, still are awaiting trial on charges which include murder and levying war against the state of Mississippi.

The charges stem from last August 18 when a small army of FBI agents and Jackson police attacked RNA headquarters. In the resulting shootout, police Lieutenant William L. Skinner was killed, and one policeman and one FBI agent were wounded.

It took seven days and two nights of court sessions, and special venire lists of 700 men and women, to get a jury in the case. Most of the prospective jurors indicated that they would send Ana to the gas chamber without hearing any evidence.

Rev. R. J. Van Der Veen of the Netherlands observed the trial for the World Council of Churches Commission to Combat Racism. He commented to reporters that, from what he had seen so far in the United States, overt racism has been replaced by a subtler variety. "But as we see it this case," he said, "it isn't always possible for oppressors to stick to subtle forms."

During the selection proceedings, the prosecution used six of seven peremptory challenges to eliminate qualified blacks from the jury. Finally a jury of six white men, five white women, and one black man was chosen, with one white man as an alternate.

At one point Judge Russell D. Moore III kept court in session until 2:45 A.M., the longest day of court in the memory

of veteran observers here. Defense attorneys repeatedly objected that they could not properly represent the defendant when they were so tired, but the judge persisted.

During the trial, the courtroom was often packed with observers, most of them black students. Anticipating this, the court had ordered elaborate security measures put into effect. One spectator said, "It like being arrested, just to get into the courtroom."

Each spectator was required to furnish positive identification, which was recorded. Next, each person was photographed, both on film and on videotape. Finally, each person was searched three times.

The first search was a metal detecting doorway which the spectators had to walk through. Next a more sensitive manual metal detector was run over the person. And finally there was an old-fashioned frisk by one of the bailiffs.

The prosecution's case against Ana was based on circumstantial evidence. An FBI fingerprint expert from Washington, D.C. testified that a palm print taken from a rifle matched Ana's. Another FBI witness, a ballistics expert, testified that the bullet which killed Lt. Skinner "could have been fired from the rifle" but admitted that it was impossible to be certain.

FBI agents testified that statements admitting guilt were made "voluntarily" by RNA citizens. A defense witness, Ms. Susie Plummer, refuted this, testifying that she saw an officer kicking an RNA citizen while interrogating him at the curb in front of her house.

Police testified that they had evacuated neighbors before raiding RNA headquarters, but could not recall who had been moved to safety. Nine neighbors called as defense witnesses testified that no one had evacuated them, and that they were awakened by gunfire.

The biggest surprise came when the defense called Ms. Christina Lundberg to the witness stand. She is a young white schoolteacher who lives around the corner from the scene of the shootout.

Lundberg testified that after being awakened by sounds of gunfire on the morning of August 18 she set up a tape

## Hekima Ana, RNA Citizen



Hekima Ana (a.k.a. Thomas Edward Norman) was born August 21, 1944, in Charlotte, N.C. He spent his childhood first in a three-room shotgun shack in the Charlotte ghetto, then in a housing project, then in the country. His mother worked in a black snackshop at the local bus station, as a waitress, for \$18 a week.

As a young boy, Brother Hekima recalls, he and his friends often hung around a Charlotte golf course where they would run out and grab a player's ball, then run back in the woods to hide. Later they would sell the balls at the club house; they also made money by selling pop bottles, shining shoes and selling Jet. He says: "We were always looking down, hoping to find a penny or maybe a nickel. Very little of this money went to buy candy, popcorn, or to go to the movies. It went into the family budget to buy food and other things."

Brother Hekima had finished elementary school with good grades and good recommendations, but high school was hard. "When you can't read, school can be quite a task," he says. "If it wasn't for sports, I would have hung it up."

He was good at athletics and by his senior year found himself in leadership roles. His basketball team reached the state finals that year. "We lost," he says, "but we had a good excuse. One of our star players had been shot to death only weeks before."

He accepted an athletic scholarship at North Carolina College in Durham, one of 15 such offers he received, and "struggled through" four years, he says. After graduation, he joined Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), worked in Chicago and says he "learned in 13 months what college had failed to give me in four years."

In 1967, he moved to Milwaukee to attend graduate school, and continued community work. He was living there when he visited Jackson in August, 1971, and was arrested in the shoot-out.

He had become a New African citizen in 1968 while attending a conference at Howard University. In 1970, he led the nation for three months while elections were being held; when Imari A. Obadele was elected president, Brother Hekima was elected vice president of the Midwest region.

reorder at her front window to record the incident. After the District Attorney's objection was overruled by Judge Moore, the cassette was entered into evidence and played for the jury. Included in the recording were the sounds of tear gas guns being fired, and bullhorn announcements to the occupants of RNA headquarters.

FBI agent Lester L. Amann testified that after the RNA citizens had been advised of their rights, their shirts and shoes were removed. But he insisted that the statements they made were "voluntary."

One of the bullhorn messages called upon the occupants to surrender. "Sy Lee" or else "We'll burn him out if we have to." No one named Sy Lee was in the house.

On cross examination, Assistant District Attorney Tom Royals asked Ms. Lundberg if she thought that police were doing something wrong, and if they had been intimidating individuals. She answered "Yes" to both questions. He demanded to know how they were intimidating people. "By a massive show of arms," she said.

Hekima Ana and his wife, Timu Sana, both took the witness stand and testified that they were awakened by one of the other RNA citizens just before the shooting began, and that they feared for their lives. Defense attorneys argued that he fired in self defense.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but failed to agree on the death penalty. That made the life sentence automatic. Before sentencing, Judge Moore asked Ana if he wished to make a statement. "I am not guilty," Hekima said, "and all of us here know it."

Ms. Olivia McClure, Hekima Ana's mother who was in court throughout the trial. After the verdict, she said, "I don't think he got a fair trial. The trial should have been moved from Jackson. Hekima

couldn't get a fair trial here because the jury had already made up their minds. Some of them slept during the trial."

"Of course the news coverage of the events leading up to the trial was heavily prejudiced," she said. "Sure I know the history of injustice for black people in the past, but I had hoped that just this once justice would prevail."

She continued, "I wonder if people realize that what happened to the RNA citizens could happen to them. I guess we never think how repressive our society is becoming until it actually happens to us. I don't understand how people who claim to believe in freedom, equality and justice can sit around and watch this mockery."

A few people, mostly young, attended this trial almost every day. Others helped in different ways. But aside from a few who spoke out, most people have

In reporting the RNA trial, the *Kudzu*, Jackson underground newspaper published by young white people, noted that just a few weeks previously an all-white jury in Federal Court had returned a verdict of acquittal in a damage suit against 50 state patrolmen and Jackson city police.

The plaintiffs were wounded students and families of two slain students who were victims of the 200-round barrage of ammunition fire at unarmed Jackson State College students in May, 1970. The *Kudzu* said: "The lawmen are free, Hekima Ana is in jail... the racist nature of the Mississippi and federal courts is all too obvious."

remained silent. It is because these people have not spoken out that this sort of injustice continues to prevail. It has happened to others; it is happening to my son, and it will happen again."



RNA Attorney John Brittain talks about the case at a rally attended by more than 300 Jackson young people. The rally was called by the newly-formed Youth Caucus made up of high school and college students, mostly white and organized with the help of a black Tougaloo College student. The caucus has been active in support work for the RNA II; it is the same group that organized anti-war activities in Jackson (see page 1).

MISS  
WISC  
WASH DC

# Spirits Still High At Texarkana

(By Staff Correspondent)

TEXARKANA, Tex.—Prison officials have temporarily crushed the rebellion that shook the federal prison here in April, but they have not crushed the spirit of the men.

Walter Collins, who has been locked in isolation since April 14, wrote from the prison in late May:

"The men are in good spirits and committed to fighting the repression even

## SCEF Names 1972 Officers

NEW MARKET, Tenn.—Modjeska Simkins, leader in the black liberation movement in South Carolina, has been elected president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

She succeeds the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, formerly of Birmingham, Ala., who is now pastor of a church in Cincinnati. Shuttlesworth was elected a vice-president of SCEF.

Other vice-presidents elected at SCEF's board meeting here were State Rep. Julian Bond, Atlanta, Ga.; Jan Phillips, Palmira, Tenn.; and Virginia Collins, New Orleans, La.

Other officers chosen were Mary Britting, Atlanta, secretary; Frederick Hicks, Louisville, treasurer; and Laurie Grupper, Louisville, assistant treasurer.

Mrs. Simkins was one of the founders of the Southern Conference when it was formed in Birmingham in 1938. She has been a vice-president of the organization for many years.



Mrs. Simkins

The SCEF board voted to make it a priority to push for the broadest kind of anti-war coalitions throughout the South in the next few months. These coalitions should include and be led by basic sections of the population—black people, workers, unemployed, poor, women, and students.

## Collins Letters on Revolt

"On the protest: 'My keepers created the situation that made it necessary for prisoners in their keeping to revolt. Prisoners peacefully assembled and presented their grievances and in return they got not an attempt to resolve these grievances, but a mass lock-up and mass repression of the men whom they chose to be their spokesmen. We are being punished because the rulers of this institution are unwilling to admit that their rehabilitation programs and corrective policies are failures. Men who refuse to end injustice and oppression are the men who make revolution. Thus, my keepers create their own demise; so be it.'

"On his speech to the prisoners during the rebellion: 'I said that we are not criminals but rebellious victims of society... poor, miseducated, abused, much abused, angry men who were nurtured in a racist criminal society. We need not correction but control over the economic system which affects our lives. We must

### Keep Writing

Many letters sent to Walter Collins have apparently been returned to the senders by prison officials. If your letter is returned, he asks that you write again and ask your congressmen and senators to join in the protest about the stopping of mail.

if transferred. The knowledge that forces beyond the wall are moving in our behalf has kept men in the population together and struggling on the level that they can."

The rebellion, which was reported briefly in last month's *Patriot*, was peaceful and orderly. It took the form of a dining hall boycott and work stoppage, supported by 90 percent of the 500 prisoners. The demands were for simple human rights such as better library facilities, meaningful study programs, uncensored mail. The action united black, chicano, and white prisoners.

Prison officials broke the protest by quick arrests. Prisoners charged that some were dragged down long corridors with a chain around their necks, some were beaten with flashlights and baton handles and sprayed with mace. By late May, all but three of the men charged with being "agitators"—Collins and two others—had been moved to other prisons. Many had lost their "good time," some as much as 150 days.

Collins, SCEF organizer who has been imprisoned here since December, 1970 for draft refusal, served as the chief escapegoat. He says he did not organize the protest but was elected to an eight-man negotiating committee and made a speech at a meeting of prisoners putting their grievances in economic and political context. (Excerpts from that speech and letters describing the prison situation appear below.)

Officials placed Collins in isolation from the other prisoners in "isolation" and threatened to charge him with mutiny. He and 12 others are preparing to file suit against the U.S. Bureau of Prisons and Texarkana officials. They ask that you:

Write to Norman Carlson, director, Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C. Ask that the demands of the prisoners be granted and that all charges be dropped. Send a copy of your letter to Warden J.L.M. Connett, Federal Correctional Institution, Texarkana, Tex. 75701.

(Also Walter Collins is eligible for parole this summer, and his hearing will be in late June. Even if you have written before, write again to the U.S. Justice Department, Washington, D.C., and demand that his five-year sentence be reduced to time served.)

"Come to a solution to our problems in prison through attacks on the governmental and social agencies and apparatus of this country—not merely on the bankrupt policies of individual men. Thus the demands we make upon the administration of this prison are demands upon America."

"On the other prisoners: 'I cannot even describe in words what I feel at this time for the concern, camaraderie and support of my fellow convicts. Race has gone back into the Pandora's box out of which it came; brotherhood and revolution have succeeded it.'"

"On the other prisoners who were locked in 'isolation': 'In the fleeting but beautiful moment of our collective stand against the inhumanity and viciousness of this prison I came to know these people as brothers, human beings, confused and much abused, but yearning to end their confusion, their abuse, yearning to be free. I want them to know that that moment can grow into a lifetime if they would act to make it so. I stand ready to undertake with them the dangerous, painful path toward brotherhood and a democratic America.'

"On the charges against him: 'My crime is making a speech whose truths were both overpowering and indisputable. My offense was saying publicly and in words that all could understand that the problems of this prison, the problems of prisoners are the problems of America; racism and capitalism. My offense is being

## In Louisville Panthers Are Jailed

(By Staff Correspondent)

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Four members of the Black Panther Party and three supporters were jailed here in late May and held under bonds totalling \$430,000.

The charge was armed robbery against six men and a charge of "aiding and abetting" against the one woman who was jailed.

However, Louisville Party members and many others in both the black and white communities said the charges are a frame-up.

"It's the annual summer sweep of militants to keep the city cool," said one speaker at a recent protest rally. One summer recently two black leaders were held most of the summer on arson charges, of which a jury later acquitted them. Another year the famous Black Six arrests occurred early in the summer, and the charges were dismissed two years later.

The robbery in question allegedly took place at a tourist home in Louisville's black community. The Panthers charge that they are actually victims of a reprisal because of their militant program to rid the black community of drugs and drug pushers.

The local Panther chapter was just formed here this spring—an outgrowth of the Black Committee for Self-Defense which organized last fall. The Black Committee started an intensive campaign against drugs, which has been carried on by the Panthers in recent months; the offices of the organization were visited repeatedly by police, and shots were fired into their window in February.

The arrests were made by city police without warrants but carrying submachine guns and shotguns as well as pistols. The Panthers were not told they were under arrest until they were in police cars.

The Louisville Civil Liberties Union condemned the circumstances of the arrest and publicly raised the question as to whether the real reason was the political beliefs of the Panthers.

## SCEF Tour to Meet With Shirley Graham

Shirley Graham DuBois has agreed to receive members of SCEF's African tour in Cairo this summer, and to meet with them. The tour, which will be led by Mrs. Virginia Collins, will make a three-day stop in Cairo in addition to visiting Tanzania, Zambia, and Kenya.

Cost of the tour is \$1499. The African tour is part of a travel program under which SCEF receives extra funds for its program in the late summer months. It is arranged by Special Tours for Special People. SCEF also benefits financially if you join other tours of this travel agency. For more information, use the coupon below.

Special Tours for Special People

250 W. 57th Street

New York, N.Y. 10019

I am interested in the Collins-led East Africa tour, summer 1972.

Please send me information.

I am interested in tours to other parts of the world, from which SCEF will receive benefits. Send information.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP



black, politically conscious, morally responsible and articulate in a racist, criminal society and a prison that reflects this society, where black is a dangerous color, political blackness is a threat. My offense is having won the respect and support of the overwhelming majority of prisoners in this prison, regardless of race or political belief."

"On the official attempt to isolate him from other prisoners: 'My keepers have given up on telling people not to talk to me when I am on the yard or passing through the corridors. Their admonishments go unheeded, and unless my keepers are prepared to lock up a large portion of the population they cannot stop prisoners from inquiring as to what they should do.'

"On the future: 'Everybody is wondering where do we go from here? There is no question in my mind. We can only go to victory. We can only continue to battle against the injustices of the prison system and the injustices of the society. The masses here have been heard, the racial barriers have been broken, the struggle for right and justice is on, and those who create injustice and push repression and racism are on the defensive.'

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